

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 800.]

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[Vol. XV.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention for terminating certain differences, which had arisen between the United States of America and the French Republic, was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two nations, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which convention so ratified is in the form following:

JOHN ADAMS

President of the United States of America.—To all and singular to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

Whereas a certain convention between the United States of America and the French Republic was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiaries, the Honorable Oliver Ellsworth, William Richardson Davis, and William Vans Murray, equires, their envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, and the plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, the citizens Joseph Duonapart, Charles Pierre Claret Fleury, and Pierre Louis Raderer, at Paris, on the 30th day of September last past, which convention is word for word, as follows to wit:

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Premier Consul of the French Republic in the name of the people of France, and the President of the United States of America, equally desirous to terminate the differences which have arisen between the two States, have respectively appointed their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat upon those differences, and to terminate the same; that is to say, the Premier Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the people of France, has appointed for the Plenipotentiaries of the said Republic, the citizens Joseph Duonapart, ex-Ambassador at Rome and Counsellor of State; Charles Pierre Claret Fleury, member of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of Marine; and Pierre Louis Raderer, Member of the National Institute of France, and Counsellor of State; President of the Section of the Interior; and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William Richardson Davis, late Governor of the State of North-Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Minister resident of the United States at the Hague; who, after having exchanged their full powers, and after full and mature discussion of the respective interests, have agreed on the following articles.

Article 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 6th Feb. 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of 14th of November 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed, the parties will negotiate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows.

Art. 3. The public ships, which have been taken on one part and the other, or which may be taken before the exchange of ratifications, shall be restored.

Art. 4. Property captured, and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted,) shall be mu-

tually restored on the following proofs of ownership: viz. The proof on both sides with respect to merchant ships, whether armed or unarmed, shall be a passport in the form following:

"To all who shall see these presents, GREETING:

"It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to _____ matter and commander of the ship called _____ of the town of _____

burthen _____ tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port, and haven of _____ and bound for _____ and laden with _____

after that his ship has been visited and before sailing, he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one of more of the subjects of _____

at _____ day of _____ Anno Domini" And this passport will be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless the said ship have returned within the space of a year.—Proof with respect to the cargo, shall be certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whether the is bound, so that the forbidden and contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form of the country. And if such passport or certificates, or both shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, their deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership, as are admissible by the general usage of nations. Proof with respect to other than merchant ships, shall be the commission they bear.

This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present convention. And if, from the date of the said signature, any property shall be condemned contrary to the intent of the said convention, before the knowledge of this stipulation shall be obtained; the property so condemned shall, without delay be restored or paid for.

Art. 5. The debts contracted by one of the two nations with individuals of the other, or by the individuals of one with the individuals of the other, shall be paid, or the payment may be prosecuted in the same manner as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two States. But this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed on account of captures or confiscations.

Art. 6. Commerce between the parties shall be free. The vessels of the two nations and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in the respective ports as those of the nation the most favored; and, in general the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favored nation.

Art. 7. The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall be at liberty to dispose by testament, donation, or otherwise, of their goods, moveable and immovable, holden in the territory of the French Republic in Europe, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same liberty with regard to goods moveable and immovable, holden in the territory of the United States, in favor of such persons as

they shall think proper. The citizens and inhabitants of either of the two countries who shall be heirs of goods, moveable or immovable, in the other, shall be able to succeed *ab intestato*, who, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this provision contested or impeded, under any pretext whatever; and the said heirs, whether such by particular title, or *ab intestato*, shall be exempt from every duty whatever in both countries. It is agreed that this article shall in no manner derogate from the laws which either state may now have in force, or hereafter may enact, to prevent emigration; and also that in case the laws of either of the two states should restrain strangers from the exercise of the rights of property with respect to real estate, such real estate may be held, or otherwise disposed of, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation shall be at liberty to enact similar laws.

Art. 8. To favor commerce on both sides, it is agreed, that in case a war should break out between the two nations, with God forbid, the term of six months after the declaration of war shall be allowed to the merchants and other citizens and inhabitants respectively, on one side and the other, during which time they shall be at liberty, to withdraw themselves with their effects and moveables, which they shall be at liberty to carry, send away or sell, as they please; without the least obstruction; nor shall their effects, much less their persons be seized, during such term of six months; on the contrary, passports, which shall be valid for a time necessary for their return, shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they shall be willing to send away, or carry with them; and such passports shall be a safe conduct against all insults and prizes; which privateers may attempt against their persons or effects. And if any thing be taken from them, or any injury done to them or their effects, by one of the parties, their citizens or inhabitants, within the term above prescribed, full satisfaction shall be made to them on that account.

Art. 9. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation; to individuals of the other, nor claims, nor monies, which they may have in public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

Art. 10. It shall be free for the two contracting parties to appoint commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside in France and the United States. Either party may except such place as may be thought proper from the residence of those agents. Before any agent shall exercise his functions, he shall be accepted in the usual forms by the party to whom he is sent; and when he shall have been accepted and furnished with his exequatur, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives of the similar agents of the most favored nations.

Art. 11. The citizens of the French Republic shall pay in the ports havens, roads, countries, islands, cities and towns of the United States, no other or greater duties or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the nations most favored are, or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port in the said States to another, or in going to and from the same from and to any part of the world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy. And the citizens of the United States shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the French Republic in Europe, the same privileges and immunities, as well for their property and persons, as for what concerns trade, navigation and commerce.

Art. 12. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandise (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned, to

neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under the several; unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged or invested.

And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested by the other; be reprimanded from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the declaration and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Art. 13. In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war, there shall be comprised under that denomination; gun-power, salt-petre, petards, match, ball, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberds, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry saddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages and beds, and generally all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of troops; all the above articles, whenever they are destined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband, and subjects of confiscation; but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free, and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the same, or a different owner.

Art. 14. It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of the other, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

Art. 15. On the contrary, it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the citizens of either party on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or their citizens, shall be confiscated without distinction of goods, contraband or not contraband, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandizes as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the citizens of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is afore-said, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy, before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be in any way lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy.

The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being passed after the declaration of war, their respective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. 16. The merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which shall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whose voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports, but likewise their certificates, shewing that their goods are not of the

quality of those which are specified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

Art. 17. And that captures on light fugitives may be avoided, and injuries thence arising prevented, it is agreed, that when one party shall be engaged, in war, and the other party be neuter, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports similar to that described in the fourth article, that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages, but shall be renewed every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year. If the ships are laden, they shall be provided not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates similar to those described in the same article, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates, that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship of war or privateer, in which case the ship may be carried into port for the delivery of the same.

If any ship shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such ship may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die or be removed, by any other cause, and another put in his place, the ship and cargo shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passport remain in full force.

Art. 18. If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the other; for the avoiding of any disorder, the said ships of war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall not meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form prescribed in the fourth article. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other examination whatever.

Art. 19. It is expressly agreed by the contracting parties, that the stipulations above mentioned, relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applied only to ships sailing without convoy; and when the said ships shall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to observe all the regard due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them: but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, that the ships he conveys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient: the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys, ships which shall carry contraband goods destined to an enemy.

Art. 20. In all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a definitive list of the said papers; and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, trunks, casks, bales, or vessels, found on board, or remove the smallest part of the goods, unless the lading be brought ashore in presence of the competent officers, and an inventory be made by them of the said goods. Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange or alienate the same in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful process, and the competent judge or judge shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation, having al-

ways the ship and the other goods which it contains.

Art. 21. And that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embezzlement prevented, it is agreed that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, either during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, or pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or any thing relative thereto. And in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured, or seized, and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers and crew shall be hospitably treated. They shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, nor exceeding for the captain, supercargo and mate five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers, one hundred dollars each.

Art. 22. It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, goods or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree, shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, &c. of all the proceedings in the case, shall if demanded be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

Art. 23. And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the respective citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party; all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said citizens, shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars or thirty six thousand eight hundred and twenty francs, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars or seventy three thousand six hundred and forty francs, to satisfy all damages and injuries, which the said privateer, or her officers, or men, or any of them, may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this convention or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all cases of aggressions the said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

Art. 24. When the ships of war of the two contracting parties or those belonging to their citizens which are armed in war, shall be admitted to enter within the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private ships, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges or any others; nor shall such prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places specified in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew. It is also understood that the stipulations of this article shall not extend beyond the privileges of the most favoured nation.

Art. 25. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either nation, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that prince or state, from which they have received their commissions.

Art. 26. It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbor, conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign

punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships, with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners or their factors or agents duly authorized by them; (proper evidence being first given before competent judges for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reason to believe or suspect, that they had been piratically taken.

Art. 27. Neither party will interfere in the fisheries of the other on its coasts, nor disturb the other in the exercise of the rights which it now holds or may acquire on the coast of Newfoundland, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere, on the American coast northward of the United States. But the whale and seal fisheries shall be free to both in every quarter of the world.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides in due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of six months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals; declaring nevertheless that the signing in the two languages, shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done at Paris the eighth day of Vendemiaire of the ninth year of the French Republic, the thirtieth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred.

(Signed)
[L.S.] J. Buonaparte. [L.S.] O. Ellsworth.
[L.S.] C. P. Fleuriou. [L.S.] W. R. Davis.
[L.S.] Roederer. [L.S.] W. V. Murray.

And whereas the senate of the United States did by their resolution, on the 3d day of this present month of February, two thirds of the senators then present concurring, consent to and advise the ratification of the said convention; Provided the second article be expunged, and that the following article be added or inserted: "It is agreed that the present convention shall be in force for the term of eight years from the time of the exchange of the ratifications."—NOW THEREFORE, I, John Adams, President of the United States, of America having seen and considered the convention and additional article above recited, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the senate of the United States, by these presents accept ratify and confirm the said convention and additional article and every clause and article thereof, as the same are herebefore set forth, saving and excepting the second article of the said convention, which I hereby declare to be expunged and of no force or validity; and I do moreover hereby declare, that the said convention, saving the second article as aforesaid, and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a convention between the United States of America, and the French Republic, made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of (L.S.) America to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 18th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the independence of the said states the twenty-six

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.
By the President,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Acting as Secretary of State.

And whereas the said convention was on the other part ratified and confirmed by the first consul of France in the form of which the following is a translation from the French language, to wit:

Buonaparte, First Consul, in the name of the French people.—The consuls of the republic, having seen and examined the convention concluded, agreed to, and signed at Paris, the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year of the French republic, (30th September 1800) by the citizens Joseph Buonaparte, Fleuriou and Roederer, plenipotentiaries of state, in virtue of the full powers which have been given to them to this effect, with Messieurs Ellsworth, Davis and Murray, plenipotentiaries of the United States, equally furnished with full powers, the tenor of which convention follows: [Here follows a copy of the convention in the French language.] Approves the above convention in all & each of the articles which are therein contained; declares that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and promises that it shall be inviolably observed.

The government of the United States

having added in its ratification, that the convention should be in force for the space of eight years, and having omitted the second article, the government of the French republic consents to accept, ratify and confirm the above convention, with the addition importing that the convention shall be in force for the space of eight years, and with the retrenchment of the second article: Provided that by this retrenchment the two states renounce the respective pretensions, which are the object of the said article.

In faith whereof these presents are given. Signed, counter signed and sealed with the great seal of the Republic, Paris the twelfth Thermidor, ninth year of the Republic, (31st July 1801.)

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.
The minister of exterior relations,
(Signed) Ch. Mou. Talleyrand.

By the First Consul,
The Secretary of State,
(Signed) Hugues B. Maret.

Which ratifications were duly exchanged at Paris on the 31st day of July in the present year, and having been so exchanged were again submitted to the senate of the United States, who on the 10th day of the present month resolved that they considered the said convention as fully ratified, and returned the same to the President for the usual promulgation. NOW THEREFORE to the end that the said convention may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said convention and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

TH. JEFFERSON.
By the President,
JAMES MADISON.
Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post routes, will be received at the General Post Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of January next inclusive.

IN KENTUCKY.

From Ormsville, to, by Rowell's valley, to Richmond and Jefferson C. to Lexington once a week.—Leave Ormsville every Friday at 2 p. m. arrive at Lexington 6 p. m. returning—Leave Lexington every Tuesday by 6 a. m. arrive at Richmond by noon, and at Ormsville, the next Friday by 10 a. m.

NOTES.

Note 1. The postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, by previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable in all cases excepted) in arriving after the times specified in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mail is detained for such depending mail, a stop, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person, making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year, those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August, November, February and May, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Note 7. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue in force for one year from that time, excepting that routes which have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER.
General Post Office,
Washington City,
Dec. 21, 1801.
Post-Master General.
6a.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to subscribers,
ORATIONS
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.
Delivered in the State house in Frankfort on the Fourth day of July last, by Four Students.—A few copies for sale at this office.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living two miles west of Versailles, Woodford county, in the month of March last, a Negro man, aged twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, straight and trimmaded, has lost a fore tooth, he has a naked place on the back part of his head, caused by a burn when young, he takes great pleasure in dressing his hair into a queue which is longer than common among his colour. Of a yellow complexion and plant countenance, apt to smile when spoken to. I expect he will endeavor to pass for a free man and may have with him a forged pass for that purpose. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, twenty dollars if taken within the state, and reasonable charges if brought home, or ten dollars if secured in any goal, to that I get him, and speedy information sent to the Editor of THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Henry Caldwell.
Jan. 13th, 1832.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co. SADDLERS, & CAT & HARNESS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business in Mr. William Rot's brick house, on Short Street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexington, where they will be happy to receive orders for anything in the above lines, which shall be punctually attended to. They hope from their attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a part of the public favors.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the 2d Monday in March next, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clark, at an improvement well worded by the clerk, and near to Capt. Cornelius Stone, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of a tract of 1000 acres, entered in the name of William Kennedy, on the 25th day of December, 1822, to which said calls to include a small improvement, and near a line run for the Ohio Company, in 1775, also, a sinking spring, and to do such other things as by law required.

Wm. Sullivan.
Att'y in fact for the heirs of
Wm. Kennedy, dec.
January 11th, 1832.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on the 6th day of March next, on a branch of Summerfield, near a place known by the name of Sovereign's lick, to take the depositions to establish the calls & boundaries of a tract of 1000 acres, entered in the name of Elias Tolin, (formerly known by the name of Tolin's preemption) and to do such other things as I may think proper and according to law.

Frederick Couchman.
January 11th, 1832.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the second day of March next, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on Hickman's fork, about half a mile below where the road leading from Winchester, to Flat creek, crosses said fork, to take the depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, to wit: the 4th, 1780, Benjamin Ashby, assignee of Thomas Marshall, enters 500 acres upon part of a T. W. for 1000 acres, on the North fork of the South fork of Licking creek, beginning on a marked line, 120 poles Westward of the said creek, then East along the said line 200 poles, then up the creek on both sides for quantity, to include an improvement, also, to do such other things as I may think necessary and according to law.

Benjamin Ashby.
January 11th, 1832.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on Wednesday the fourth day of March next, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clark county, on the waters of Stoner's fork of Licking, about two miles from James Bluff, lick, to take depositions to establish the beginning corners, to a buckeye and a walnut, of Branch Water, 1500 acres, Daniel Morgan, two entries of 2000 acres each, John Ashby's 1000 acres, and Francis Ains, of 720 acres, entered made in the year 1820, and to do such other acts as I may think necessary and according to law.

James Ware.
11th Jan. 1832.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand, given by Peter Kern for the payment of ninety-one Dollars and an half, dated the 26th of November, 1831, and payable nine months after date; as I am determined not to pay the amount of said note, unless compelled by law.

David Negley.
January 9th, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start to Baltimore on the first of March, will be particularly thankful to his subscribers, to come forth and pay off their respective arrearages. I shall dispense with the custom of threatening with suits, knowing all that is necessary, is to give them notice of his departure.

Walker Bayler.
Lexington, January 9th, 1832.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to keep

KEEL BOATS,

at Lexington, in order for taking loading or passengers, up the Ohio, to Wheeling or Pittsburgh, and will store any loading sent on for him to carry gratis; being furnished with a good horse that he keeps for that purpose; by the public's most humble servant,

William Byers.
January 8th, 1832.

For Sale at this Office,

THE POCKET ALMANAC, For the Year 1833.

Containing (besides other matter common to Almanacs) a correct list of the different courts days, both Superior and inferior, as established by a law of the last legislature.

BLANK BOOKS

May be had at this Office.

Lexington, January 15.

The price of this paper is Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance. Those who commenced with the year, are requested to take notice, that we have now entered in the year 1832, and that a payment is expected.

On Tuesday evening last the negro man who was supposed to be affected with the small pox, together with those who attended him were removed into Scott county. It still remains doubtful whether it is the small pox, and that doubt is increased on reflecting that his wife and two children, neither of whom have had the small pox, have continued with him ever since the eruption took place, which was the 25th ult. without the smallest symptom of the disorder or any other disposition.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

ST. DOMINGO.

The French official journal has published a variety of communications from Touffaint L'Ouverture, at St. Domingo, in which he submits the new constitution of that colony to the approbation of the mother country, and imputes his having put it in force already to the necessity of his situation. It will not be ratified by the council of state, in all its details, because that constitution would make the island almost entirely independent of the Metropolitan state. The Monitor says it will be modified; but at the same time it is evident that the French government desire to employ Touffaint, to whose general good intention praise is given. We believe (say, we have it from some authority) that a very strong force will fall from Brett to St. Domingo, and arrive there when Touffaint little expects it, and will therefore, compel him to accept the modification of the new constitution, while the influence of his name and authority will be retained under the direction of the French government, and the immediate control of a council to guide his conduct. Such appears to be the policy which is likely to be pursued in regard to this insurrection, but at present unproductive colony.

[Lon. paper.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT. This forenoon arrived from Trinidad, the schooner Betsey, capt. Cox, bringing advices of the prohibition of Cocoa and hides, from that island in any but British bottoms.

December 19.

By the ship Phoenix, capt. Murphy, who arrived here yesterday from Bordeaux, we received the following letter from our correspondent, dated

"Bordeaux, 20th October, 1831.

"Mess. Lang & Co.

"Enclosed I send you some late Paris papers, which I wish may arrive in time to give you an opportunity of communicating some interesting particulars to the public. An expedition is preparing in several ports, said to be destined for the different islands in the West Indies, but particularly in St. Domingo—[probably for New Orleans]—It being the decided intention of the French government to repossess the sole sovereignty of that island, and of course to destroy not only the new constitution of Touffaint, but to put the slaves on the same footing as before the revolution. The peace has occasioned a general joy in France, and there can be little doubt but the effects of it will be very advantageous to this country. Buonaparte is beloved by all ranks of people, and I believe him as powerful as any sovereign in Europe.

"I am &c."

In addition to the above, we learn by a passenger in the Phoenix, that it was the intention of the French shortly to take possession of New Orleans.—That there was a great host of business at Bordeaux among the merchants.—And, that money was unusually plenty at that place.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Dec. 31.

Mr. Michael Kraft, of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, has made an improvement on the form and construction of mills, for which he has obtained a patent.

Mr. Kraft, in his advertisement, warrants his mill to possess the following advantages over the old constructions:—

1st. That it will work off from fifty to seventy charges in 24 hours, and that the spirits shall be equal in quality to that produced by the old mills.

2d. That the expence of labour is not more than one fifth.

3d. That the expence of fuel is not more than one tenth.

4th. That the first cost of the mill is not more than one tenth.

5th. That they may be worked where a fall of only one foot and a half of water can be obtained.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

The success attending the financial operations of the present administration are unprecedented. The collectors never corresponded to regularly or punctually, or paid up their collections with so much strictness. It is said that the unappropriated cash already in the treasury exceeds three millions of dollars.

The following important document is said to have been printed for the use of the members of congress, and proposed in a committee of the whole.

"Resolved, That so much of the several acts imposing the duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, ought to be repealed; such repeal to take effect whenever the president shall be informed that the discriminating duties of foreign nations, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the commerce of the United States, shall have been abolished."

PITTSBURGH, January 1.

From a report of the Secretary of State made to Congress, it appears that the number of persons within the United States, agreeable to the census lately taken, amounts to 5,172,312. The state of Tennessee is not included in this report, no return having been made from that state.

To the EDITOR of the PALLADIUM.

Sir,

In your paper of the 13th of November 1831, I have seen what you call a good humored, half jocular, half earnest letter to the speaker of the Senate, for the removal of the seat of justice for Livingston; I shall not pretend to say what may be your opinion of humor, you are a stranger and of that country I am told where sentiment is in very low esteem; you may have been early taught to bend to the misjesty of a name and from early habits learned yourself to think that what was thought good humored or witty by a man with a floridous addition to his name, was in reality ho, altho' it struck as the reputation of two thirds of the inhabitants of a respectable county, and a majority of the justices who compose its courts—making the above allowance for you, I hope the justices and citizens of Livingston county, may be inclined to pardon you for your pretty note—I shall now passing over the filthy insinuations of the said good humored address; proceed to justify the conduct of the magistrates in fixing the seat of justice for Livingston county at Eddyville. You will find that by law the seat of justice was directed to be fixed at or as near the centre of the county as convenience and eligibility would admit, if you will examine the boundary of the county, you will find that the centre would be a considerable distance to the south of Tennessee river in the Indian boundary, consequently the centre would be ineligible.—The question then would naturally arise must it be as near this centre as eligibility will admit of—Yes, from the words of the law it ought; would it be eligible to place it in the centre of the boundary to which the Indian claim is extinguished—No, because even that boundary is too large & a division of the county will soon take place & our expenses on public buildings thrown away; the justices then agreed to place it in the centre or as near as eligibility would admit of in the county, when the proposed division shall have taken place, and in order to give themselves time for deliberation and to ascertain which was the most eligible spot for the aforesaid purpose, they adjourned to the different places proposed or near them, and finally concluded that Eddyville was the most eligible; and in this determination, I am persuaded that no reflecting man can censure them, if he will put himself to the trouble of examining the geographical situation of the county, if he will ask the Gen. mentioned in the address, he will be told that Eddyville is 20 miles from where the county line crosses Cumberland river, is 12 or 13 from the Tennessee, is 40 or 45 from the mouth of Cumberland, and to the Henderson line from 30 to 40 miles or thereabouts, let him ask the said Gen. if Eddyville is not situated near the head of big boat navigation, whether every heavy laden boat destined up the river, is not obliged, in summer or dry seasons, to be lightened there, and if it has not already become a place of considerable business, the Gen. will certainly acknowledge those facts

—true it is a certain David Walker did propose to give five hundred dollars to the county, provided the permanent seat of justice should be fixed there. In this he conceived himself justified because the house or legislature now sits in was partly paid for by the former owner of the soil, condition of the permanent seat of government being fixed at Frankfort—upon a summary we will find if we regard or consider commerce as an object worth the attention of the justices, Eddyville is the spot; if we regard convenience, Eddyville; if we regard the wishes of our brethren on the Ohio side of the county, Eddyville; or if we regard economy, the proposals of five hundred dollars by Walker, will direct to Eddyville.—And least improper impressions should be made by the said address, I request any person or persons who wish information to ask the aforementioned Gen. if any public notice was given of the meeting of the Donaldson committee? what numbers composed the said committee? and if their last settling or deliberations on the subject of the address, was not held at the house of Clayton Talbott in the town of Russellville, county of Logan at least fifty miles from Livingston county? and if the said Gen. was not detained when on his way to the present session of assembly, for the final accomplishment, of the aforesaid half jocular, half earnest, good humored, witty, pretty, partly, dirty, mischievous address? This I have wrote, not at the request of a number of my neighbors, nor as chairman of a committee laid to be in Livingston, convened fifty miles therefrom, but from a sincere desire that no improper idea should be attached to the good people of Livingston or their magistrates; and that should a question hereafter arise, about the removal of the seat of justice, the legislature may be apprised of the situation of the county and the mode of proceeding that has produced this journal address—were I not sure that there was more ill nature and design, than good nature and joke, I would not have wrote all.

A Citizen of Logan county.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 3d day of December, 1831.

A NEGRO WOMAN.

SHE is large and fleshy, a fair look, supposed to be about 30 years old, took with her one linen petticoat, one litle do, striped black and white, blue cloth jacket and sundry other things; whoever apprehends said woman and delivers her to the subscriber on Steele's Run, Fayette county, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid.

*3W ADRIAN DEVINPORT.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to start for a fresh supply of FURR on the first of February; requests all those indebted to him to make payment at that time. He hopes the urgency of the occasion will be a sufficient apology for his making the request—and flatters himself that no disappointment will take place in consequence of the indulgence hitherto given.

JOHN LOWRY.

January 5, 1832.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District.

Robert B. Morton, complainant,

Against

William Wood, Elizabeth Fox,

Mary Fox, Arthur Fox, and

Matilda Fox, heirs and representatives of Arthur Fox, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Wood is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—on the motion of the complainant, by Jello Bleckin his attorney, it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of the next court, and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette; another posted at the door of the court house of Mason county—and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

(A copy.) Telle Francis Taylor, C.W.D.C.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, three miles from Bryant's station,

FOUR COLTS,

two bays, and a sorrel, one year old each, in the spring—one forel mare three years old in the spring, remarkably small, with a thrush in her nose, about three years old last spring, and about fourteen hands high, has a small star in his forehead, no brands perceivable, passes naturally, had on him when he came about a five shilling bell, and a leather drop tied with strings, valued to \$1.

Also, a sorrel filley, about two years old, a small star in her forehead, no brands perceivable, and trots naturally, appraised to \$1.

25th September, 1831.

For more Advertisements see Gazette—Extra.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

SADI THE MOOR.

The trees seem to fade as you dear foot I'm viewing,
My eyes fill with tears as I look on the doory
And see his low'd cottage, 'n' looking in rain,
The cottage of peace and of sad the Moor.

Poor Sadi was merciful, honest and chery,
His friends were his life blood, he valued them
dearly,
And his sweet dark eyed Zella, he lov'd her intensely,
But hard was the fate of poor Sadi the Moor.

As Sadi was telling, his Zella was near him,
His child, he was proud, long and smiling before,
When the picture appear'd, from his true love they
near him,
And drag to their vial poor Sadi the Moor.

The fates one rav'd loudly, her lost husband
Rocking,
His children and friends at a distance were
thinking,
Poor Sadi cried out, while his sad heart was
breaking,
Oh, pity the sorrows of Sadi the Moor.

In spite of his plaint to their galley they bore him,
His Zella and child to mourn and deplore;
At morn from his feverish bumper they pour him,
And with blows hardly treated poor Sadi the
Moor.

At night up aloft, while the full moon was cloudy,
The thought of it takes on his wretched mind
crowding,
He heard a loud sigh, and fell dead from the
thronding,
The sea was the grave of poor Sadi the Moor.

ANECDOTE.

Two Scotch Highlanders, a people as
different from the Scotch as the Welch
are from us, and as noted for stupidity as
the other Scotch are for astuteness, travel-
ling to London, enquired at Barnet
how many miles it was? They were told
ten. Having it, Donald says one of them,
it is but FIVE miles a piece, let us go on.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Of-
fice, Lexington, Ky. which if not taken
out within three months, will be sent to
the General Post Office in Dead Letters.
January 1, 1851.

A.—John Armstrong, Lexington; James
Armstrong, do. Ann Atkins, do. William
Armstrong, do. Catharine, care of Robt. Arm-
strong, 2; Mr. R. Armstrong, near Lex-
ington; George Alcorn, Madison county
house.

B.—William Brown, Lexington; John
Blackmore, do. 2; Robert Blackwell, ditto;
Stephen Black, ditto; Patterson Bain,
ditto; Capt. Benjamin Berry, ditto; James
Beatty, ditto; Philip Brown, near Lex-
ington; David S. Bonner, near at Lex-
ington; Ann Brown, Grey's fields; Wil-
liam Brown, near Lexington; William Brown
sen, near Lexington; Preston Breckin-
ridge, Fayette county; John Barry jun.
living with Wm. Barry, near Lexington;
William Bayce, James Barret, Lexington;
Hague Brown, Madison county; Edward
Brown, do. Morgan Bryan.

C.—Capt. Micajah Clarke, Lexing-
ton, 2; John Campbell, do. John Clarke,
do. John Clay & Co. do. Hugh Cunn-
ingham, do. James Carother, do. William
Carothers, do. John Carthy, do. John Car-
thy, Fayette county; John P. Campbell,
care of colonel Trotter; Reverend
James Crawford, Fayette county; Wil-
liam Clarke, near Lexington; Notley
Conn, near Lexington; captain Joel Col-
lins, near do. Joseph Crockett, near Lex-
ington; Robert Clement, Lexington 2;
Green Clay, Madison; Robert Cald-
well, do.

D.—William Delany, Lexington; Jas-
Duncan, Fayette county; William Hay
Divison, Boone county near Tanners fa-
tion; Alexander Dunlap, Woodford
county; Rev. Ambrose Dudley;

E.—Josiah Eddy, care of David Mitchell
Cain Run; Capt. Littleberry Ellis, Fay-
ette county;

F.—David Flournoy, Lexington; Con-
rad Fry, do. Rev. Andrew Fulton, do. 2
George Faber, Clockmaker do. 2 Susan-
anna Fleming, do. Dock Philip Frappall,
care of Thom. Owens.

G.—Elitha Gordon, do. Capt. Archi-
bald Gray, do. James Gains, do. Bernard
Gains, do. care of The Body; Major
Graham, do. care of Cap. Fowler; John
Gallagher, do. care of Wm. Levy; John
Glover, near do. Miss S. Gray, Grey
Fields; Robert Gilmore, north bend fa-
tachment Boone county; Robert Guthrie,
Madison county; William Goodloe, do.
Otter creek; Benjamin Graves;

H.—Polly L. Henderson, Lexington;
Edward How, do. Martin Hogeland jun.
do. Dinah Higbee, do. Isaac Hornbeck do.
Simon Hickby, do. Thomas Hawthorn,
do. Bennett Henderson, at Col. Crockett's.
James Hutchinson, north Elkhorn; An-
drew Hardy, near Lex. Sally Howell do.
Richard Hackett, do. Jane Hudson, do.
care of J. M. Naie; Randolph Haily, Fay-
ette county; Mr. Robert Hanna; Tay-
lor or Andrew Hanna, Tanner near do.
James Haily, Fayette county; Joel Hill,

Madison county; Thos. Hughes, care of
Sam. Trotter; James Harrison, Lex.

J.—Peter January jun. do. 3; Robert
Johnson do. James C. Johnston; Messrs.
Irvine & Brifton Kent. James B. Janu-
ry, Lexington; Messrs. Johnson & Wood,
do. William Ingram, near do. 2 Thomas
January, do. Benjamin Kimball do. Wil-
liam Keys, do. Lettice Kemper near do.
Henry Kobehas, do. Henry King do.

L.—Maj. John Lee near do. William
Lewis elq. Jellamine county; George
Leiby Fayette county; Cortland Lam-
bert Lexington, David F. Lorniey north
Elkhorn; William M. Lintock, Ken.
Asa K. Lewis, Lexington; Nicholas Lew-
is, do. Joshua Lewis, elq. John Lewis;

M.—Sam. Meridith, jun. elq. Captain
James Martin, Jell. county; Col. David
Mead & David Mitchell, near Lex. George
Mackey, do. William M. Clintock, Kent.
William Meridith near Lexington; Cap-
tain Henry Marshall, do. 2 James Morrow,
Fayette county care of Rev. Adam Rank-
en 2; Alexander M. McGregor Lexington;
2. Alexander M. Naie, do. James M. Coun-
ty. Col. Gabriel Madison, Jellamine county
2. Col. Samuel M. Dowell, Fayette
county; Mrs. Sally M. Kahan, do. Ar-
chibald M. Keen near Lexington; Francis
M. Mordie, Fayette county; Henry
Mockquort, Journeymen a Tanner Lexing-
ton; Alexander Mahan, near do. Thomas
M. Glee, do. in his absence Col. Rich-
ard Young, Woodford 2; Capt. John
Meed, Scott county; James Martin, Jell-
amine county; James M. Nutt, Madison
county; William M. Cullough, Lexing-
ton; John Mafon, near Brantion r
C; William M. Mullin, Madison county;
Thomas M. Whenny, care of John
Yancey Lexington; Joseph Malott, near
do. Capt. John Mills, do. William M. Do-
nald, in or near do. Carpenter; Peter
M. Arthur;

N.—David Nisbet, Kentucky; George
Norton.

O.—Maj. John O'Bannon, near Lexing-
ton; Joshua Owens fad. do. Joseph O-
ver, Lexington;

P.—Jonathan Pew, Fayette county;
Samuel Pavey, do. Uriel Phillips, near
Lexington; George Parkerton, hatter,
care of Doctor Dornphim, Germantown,
Kentucky; Mrs. Mary Price, Madison
county; William Price elq. Jellamine
county; John Parker elq. Edwin Payne
elq. Capt. Henry Payne; Col. Robert
Patterton.

R.—George Robinson sen. care of the
rev. Mr. Marshall; John Rancidell; Wm.
Radford; Lewis Rodgers; William Ro-
binson 2; David Reile; P. D. Robert;
Nineah Riley, east fort Hickman; Tho-
mas Reid; gen. William Ruffell 3; Maj.
Robert S. Ruffell 2; Mrs. Mary Reynolds
with David Mitchell, Cane run; Mrs.
Jenny Rogers; Bryan's station; Thomas
F. Kiddick; John Rodgers, care of Wm.
Morton elq. John Reed jun. Doctor
Ridgely.

S.—George Sewright; Frederick Stipe;
Thomas Scott; David Stephens 3; M.
Saugrain; David Sutton; Ruther Ste-
phens; George Shackelford; James H.
Stewart; Peyton Short 3; Wm. Strehle-
my; Mann Satterwhite; Lewis Sanders
& Co. Isaac Smith, Fayette county.

T.—Charles Turner, mouth of Dick's
river; Wm. Todd, care of T. Bodley 2;
Wm. Thompson, hatter; Wm. Thomp-
son, tanner; Wm. Thornton; Doctor
Peter Trillar, Jellamine county; John
Taylor, near Lexington; V. Thomas;
Anthony Thomas; Asa Taylor; Wm.
Thompson, near Wilson's station; Mar-
tin Terpin; William Taylor, Fuller;
Lewis E. Turner; Rowland Thomas;
Eleanor Tennis, Clarke's run; Jacob
Frouman; John Turner, near Madison
C. H.

V.—William Vawter or gen. Thomas;
Abraham S. Van de Graff elq.

W.—Edward Welt; Thomas Wallace
2; William White; Stephen Wante;
Doct. John Watkins; Samuel Wilkerson;
white Smith, Lexington 2; William Wat-
kins; maj. J. Williams care of Charles
Wilkins; Barnabas Wing; Caleb Wal-
low; rev. James Welsh; Sarah Wells;
Libburn Williams, care of Wm. Morton
elq. Alexander Warren or Patrick Shiles;
Mrs. Margaret Wilson; James Wilson,
cabinet maker.

Y.—Andrew Yates, care of the rev.
Hugh Vance; Philip Yeiser; David Yan-
ey; John Young.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the
neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still
to do my business in town, I think it necessary to
inform my clients that except during the sessions of
the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the
Territories, North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend
my office in Lexington, every day, from nine
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,
at which time place, all who have business with
me must attend.

J. HUGHES.
Lexington, September 11th, 1851.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for
a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will
be given, in annual payments, the pur-
chaser giving good bond and security:
*The following PROPERTY I will sell,
from this day forward, (to wit):*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the
Lots of ground they are on, in
Paris; they begin at the Main Corner
facing the Court house, and run-
ning parallel with the public ground one
hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame build-
ing, in which there is a large well finish-
ed store house and counting room, both
large fire places of brick; the other part
well calculated for a tavern, six well fin-
ished rooms plastered, and four large fire
places; another room, thirty-six feet by
twenty, and two fire places, and within
five feet of the back room door, a brick
lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—
The balance of the building of brick,
two stories high; with four houses, twen-
ty feet square, rented out to different fa-
milies; convenient to those are two small
kitchens—there is a stable and small gar-
den for the use of the large building. I
have also nine acres of but lots in ex-
cellent order for cultivation—These build-
ings were first valued by a number of
workmen at eight thousand dollars; and
several useful additions have been made
to them since—I will now give them ex-
tremely low, and give them clear of all
incumbrance.

Another property I have in Macon
county, one mile and three quarters from
Limestone—two valuable overhot mills,
in as high credit for manufacturing flour,
as any in the State, and are now repair-
ing and almost done, so as to start in com-
plete order when the season for grinding
commences, with the best Burr and Alle-
gany stones, rolling foreens &c.—These
mills in the season for grinding, can make
forty barrels of flour every day that they
are worked; and any person inclining to
purchase, can be informed, that the qua-
lity of the flour is superior to any that
has been heated from Limestone. With
these I will sell a valuable negro man,
a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres
two apple trees, of fruit equal to any in
the State, a fine clover and blue grass pa-
sture and meadow; a small dwelling house
and farm, with other out houses, cherry
and peach orchard—the title indisputa-
ble; and I will give it clear of all incum-
brance. For this property I have in two
years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 200 acres of Military
land, fourteen miles from Washing-
ton, North West of the Ohio river, with
a very promising salt lick, supposed to
have salt water, a small trial has been
made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sher-
ry.

I have also two small plantations in
Bourbon, that I will sell—they are most-
ly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgo-
mery court house, of the first quality;
eight thousand acres, the half of which
I will sell at one third its value; the pur-
chaser may have his choice; patented 17
years ago; entitles every special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first qua-
lity, three miles from Fleming court
house; old patents and special entries—
on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale,
adjoining lower Mackalee's tract, level,
but of inferior quality—for this I will
take good horses at 60 per acre; the title
undoubted.

I have also for sale about 200 acres, on
Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a ne-
ver failing spring on it; a part rich land,
and a part indifferent, within six miles of
Mann's lick; this has excellent range
and timber—for this I will take good
salt at 125 per acre, if cash 95 per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres,
patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles
from the Crab orchard—this I will take
35 per acre for in cash, or as 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those
who may incline to purchase the mills,
I will give in an excellent house woman,
now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good stock of hogs
cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in
all, or any of the aforesaid property, that
my person inclineable to purchase, may
be well accommodated. The mills I will
deliver up the tenth of March next, or
if sooner required, on a little more ad-
vance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes,
and Horses, will be taken by instalments,
as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards,
jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Bro-
dick, in Washington, or Mr. Ernoch
Smith, near Montgomery court house, or
James Brown elq. in Lexington, for in-
formation and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either
in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to pur-
chase, shall have on the lowest terms, as
I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to
be delivered before the 15th of March
next. And,

I have also one other plantation for
sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared,
and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will
furnish with wheat at cash price, and will,
if employed, engage to clear them in the
sales of flour &c. this season, 2300 or
3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
14th September, 1851. #5du

At court of Quarter Sessions, continued
and held for Woodford county at the
court-house thereon, on Tuesday the 30,
day of November, 1851.

John Obannon, Complainant,
against
Armistead Sharp, Fleming Trigg, and
Parnellia his wife, Malinda Sharp, &c. &c.
Elizabeth Sharp, and Thos. Sharp, &c.
heirs of Thomas Sharp, deceased.
Defendants.

THE Defendant Fleming Trigg, now
having entered his appearance herein accord-
ing to law, and the rules of this court, and ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of this State. On the motion of
the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered,
that the said defendant do appear here, on the first Mon-
day in March next, and answer the complainant's
bill; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*—that a
copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Ken-
tucky Gazette for two months successively; and
published once Sunday, immediately after Divine
services, at Hillsboro' meeting house, and another
copy posted at the door of the court house in this
county.

Forty DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED from the subscriber's plan-
tation in Shelby county in December last
a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well
made, six years old last spring, has four
white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trot
and canter, branded W W on the near
shoulder and but took, was with foal,
when she went away—Also, a BROWN
HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands
high, well made, seven or eight years old,
trots and gallops, I do not recollect what
the horse was branded or not—
Whoever will deliver said mare and horse
to Doct. W. Warfield in Fayette county,
or to me in Shelby county, shall receive
twenty dollars for each.

Nov. 1851. JOHN POPE.
wvwp tf.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE
At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,
A quantity of
RED CLOVER SEED,
Warranted good.
December 22, 1851.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Washington District Court, Sec.
November Term, 1851.
John Wilkins, Complainant,
Against
Alexander Scott,
&
John P. Duval, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant Alexander
Scott, is not an inhabitant of this Com-
monwealth; and not having entered his
appearance, agreeable to Law and the
rules of this Court—On the motion of
the plaintiff by his attorney—it is or-
dered, that he appear here at the next court,
and answer the complainant's bill—and
that a copy of this order be inserted in the
Kentucky Gazette for two months
successively, another posted at the door of
the court house in Macon county, and
that this order be published once Sunday
immediately after divine service, at the
door of the Baptist meeting-house, in
Washington.

Francis TAYLOR, C.W.D.C.
JUST PUBLISHED
and may be had at this Office.
The matchless history of
JOSEPH and his BRETHREN,
in sheets for frames or Pamphlets: illus-
trated with fifteen elegant cuts.